

Clarification of recent combinations in the genus *Dysphania* (Chenopodiaceae)

In a paper commenting on the generic status of the Chenopodiaceae, Wilson (1987) noted an affinity between the representatives of *Chenopodium* L. subg. *Ambrosia* A.J.Scott and the genus *Dysphania* R.Br., based on the presence of both septate and glandular hairs as well as similarities in leaf shape, leaf venation, inflorescence structure and seed orientation. Mosyakin and Clemants (2002) later came to a similar conclusion and reassigned the North American representatives (both endemic and naturalised) of *Chenopodium* subg. *Ambrosia* to *Dysphania*. More recent molecular studies have provided further evidence of this relationship (Kadereit *et al.* 2003, 2005) and Shepherd and Wilson (2008) therefore proposed that the Australian and New Zealand representatives of *Chenopodium* subg. *Ambrosia* sect. *Orthosporum* should also be transferred to *Dysphania* (see Table below). Although the Shepherd and Wilson manuscript was accepted for publication in the journal *Nuytsia* in February 2008, it was not published until August of that year. A paper by Mosyakin and Clemants (2008) making all of the same combinations with the exception of *Chenopodium melanocarpum* f. *leucocarpum* (Aellen) Paul G.Wilson, was published in July 2008. As Mosyakin and Clemants (2008) antedates Shepherd and Wilson (2008) their combinations are accepted. The correct authorities for the relevant taxa are given below to avoid any confusion.

Shepherd & Wilson (August 2008)	Correct names
<i>Dysphania melanocarpa</i> (J.M.Black) Paul G.Wilson & K.A.Sheph.	<i>Dysphania melanocarpa</i> (J.M.Black) Mosyakin & Clemants, J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas 2: 427 (July 2008)
<i>Dysphania melanocarpa</i> f. <i>leucocarpa</i> (Aellen) Paul G.Wilson & K.A.Sheph.	<i>Dysphania melanocarpa</i> f. <i>leucocarpa</i> (Aellen) Paul G.Wilson & K.A.Sheph.
<i>Dysphania pusilla</i> (Hook.f.) Paul G.Wilson & K.A.Sheph.	<i>Dysphaniapusilla</i> (Hook.f.) Mosyakin & Clemants, <i>l.c.</i>
<i>Dysphania truncata</i> (Paul G.Wilson) Paul G.Wilson & K.A.Sheph.	<i>Dysphania truncata</i> (Paul G.Wilson) Mosyakin & Clemants, <i>l.c.</i>
<i>Dysphania saxatilis</i> (Paul G.Wilson) Paul G.Wilson & K.A.Sheph.	<i>Dysphania saxatilis</i> (Paul G.Wilson) Mosyakin & Clemants, <i>l.c.</i>

References

- Kadereit, G., Borsch, T., Weising, K. & Freitag, H. (2003). Phylogeny of Amaranthaceae and Chenopodiaceae and the evolution of C₄ photosynthesis. *International Journal of Plant Sciences* 164(6): 959–986.
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- Mosyakin, S.L. & Clemants, S.E. (2002). New nomenclatural combinations in *Dysphania* R.Br. (Chenopodiaceae): taxa occurring in North America. *Ukrayins'kyi Botaničniy Zhurnal* 59: 380–385.

- Mosyakin, S.L. & Clemants, S.E. (2008). Further transfers of glandular-pubescent species from *Chenopodium* subg. *Ambrosia* to *Dysphania* (Chenopodiaceae). *Journal of the Botanic Research Institute of Texas* 2(1): 425–431.
- Shepherd, K.A. & Wilson, P.G. (2008). New combinations in the genus *Dysphania* (Chenopodiaceae). *Nuytsia* 18: 267–272.
- Wilson, P.G. (1987). Generic status in the Chenopodiaceae. *Australian Systematic Botany Society Newsletter* 53: 78–85.

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